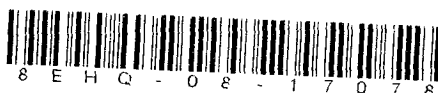


**ACRYLATE REACH TASK FORCE**  
**17260 VANNES COURT, HAMILTON, VA 20158**  
**Office (540) 751-2093 ■ Fax (540) 751-2094 ■ e.hunt@comcast.net**

Contain NO CBI

February 7, 2008

TSCA Confidential Business Information Center (7407M)  
EPA East- Room 6428 Attn: Section 8(e)  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20460-0001



08 FEB 14 AM 6:05

RECEIVED  
EPA EAST

Re: 2-propenoic acid methyl ester, CASRN 96-33-3  
CONTAINS NO CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION

Dear Sir/Madam:

The following information is being submitted by the Acrylate REACH Task Force on behalf of its member companies (Arkema, BASF, Dow, Hexion, Rohm & Haas, Evonik Stockhausen and Sasol) pursuant to TSCA Section 8(e). No determination has been made as to whether a significant risk of injury to health or the environment is actually presented by the findings.

The test substance was administered by whole body inhalation at 0, 25, 75 or 150 ppm for 6 hours/day, 7 days/week to groups of 12 male and 12 female Crl:CD(SD)rats per dose in a Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test.

There was a statistically-significant decrease in the body weight of male and female pups of the 150 ppm exposure group on postnatal day (PND) 14 when compared to controls (Table 1). There were no effects on pup body weights at any other exposure concentration, nor were there any other signs of toxicity in the offspring.

Parental effects at the 150 ppm exposure group consisted of statistically-significant, decreased body weights and feed consumption of males, and statistically-significant, decreased body weights, body weight gains and feed consumption of females throughout the study. Treatment-related clinical signs were limited to transient sneezing noted in 150 ppm rats immediately following the daily exposure. There was a statistically-significant increase in the relative liver weights of females of the 150 ppm exposure group. Parental effects at the 75 ppm group were limited to a slight decrease in feed consumption that was sporadically identified as statistically significant. There were no effects seen in the 25 ppm exposure group.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Hunt  
Task Force Administrator



309846

TABLE 1. Summary Mean Pup Body Weights (g)

		1(BC)		4(BC)		4(AC)		7(AC)		14(AC)		21(AC)		28(AC)		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Dose (ppm)	0	MEAN	6.6	7.0	9.5	10.0	9.5	10.0	14.2	15.0	27.1	28.4	41.5	43.1	77.5	83.4
		S.D.	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.8	3.8	3.1	7.1	6.0	10.2	8.9
		N=	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	25	MEAN	7.0	7.4	10.4	10.9	10.4	11.0	15.2	15.9	27.5	28.5	43.5	44.7	80.3	85.9
		S.D.	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.9	2.9	5.3	5.4	7.8	8.3
		N=	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	75	MEAN	6.9	7.4	9.8	10.4	9.8	10.5	14.6	15.3	26.2	27.2	42.0	43.5	78.6	84.7
		S.D.	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.6	4.9	5.8	7.5
		N=	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	150	MEAN	6.6	7.0	9.7	10.1	9.7	10.1	14.2	14.8	24.1*	24.7*	38.6	39.6	72.4	78.2
		S.D.	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.8	2.6	4.5	4.6	7.0	8.0
		N=	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

\*Statistically different from control mean by Dunnett's Test, Alpha=0.05.

(BC) - Before Culling

(AC) After Culling

No written report of these results is yet available.